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ONE UNION: ONE LABEL

ONE ENEMY

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Communist Heckling Treats to Become Free Speech Menace

Ill-Advised Antagonism to Labor
Meetings Leading to Disorders
Which Will Ban Public Gather-
ings, Warns Liberties Union

NEW YORK CITY—Interference with street meetings by rival radical political groups prompted the American Civil Liberties Union to send out its findings based on an inquiry into numerous instances of such clashes throughout the country.

The report makes recommendations for eliminating friction and for preventing police intervention and "possibly a ban on all radical street meetings." The report involves particularly the tactics of the Communist party of sending hecklers to rival meetings to raise issues, to embarrass the speakers. This new policy has been met variously—by designating committees to preserve order, by forcible election of disturbers. Frequently the interruptions have caused disorder.

"Natural rivalry," the committee explains, "has been accentuated by the Communist party's policy of leading hecklers to rival meetings to raise issues in such a way as to expose the false promises or policy of the misleaders of labor. This policy of systematic heckling of opponents in the working-class movement is a comparatively new, and is responsible, however justified it may be, for much disorder. Continued disorder is bound to lead either to abolition of street meetings or to establishment of a police permit system with its inevitable discriminations."

Other recommendations in the report are: Recognition of the right of a group to meet regularly on a designated corner, and to be free of interference from another group; continued disorder is bound to lead either to abolition of street meetings or to establishment of a police permit system with its inevitable discriminations."

Any party accepting responsibility for heckling, the Union concludes, "owes it to its own integrity to educate and discipline its members in its use, and to see that it does not get out of hand." "Control of an aggressive heckling policy is difficult, the report points out, citing a Communist Party statement in August which said: "We must sharpen our tactics in the struggle against the anti-labor misleaders, and the use of all strikes. But to sharpen politically does not mean more name-calling, 'staple' and 'shop' which does not convince the workers, but rather prejudices them against us."

Concerted heckling, attempt to take away platforms, and to turn the meeting over to hecklers, or rushing meetings with large groups are indefensible practices," the Union declares.

"While they are not sanctioned officially by the Communist Party they are not, so far as we are aware, publicly rebuked."

The committee began its inquiry during the national campaign. The report was taken up with the parties concerned, and some of the Union's suggestions were put into effect. Members of the committee are Roger William Ritt, Dorothy Koyan, William L. Nunn, and Roger N. Baldwin.

For a 1933 Press Drive

All good wobbles claim, "We Never Forget." And, in all the years of the history of our Union, good wobbles have never forgotten the need for supporting their press.

The Industrial Worker is putting up a brave fight for its life. Many of our best fellow workers are devoting their energies to the cause of the paper in the field as the fighting, uncompromising standard bearer of Industrial Unionism in North America.

A Chicago General Membership meeting has been arranged to make plans for a nationwide 1933 Press Drive. All members in the Chicago area are urged to attend. Fellow Worker Ralph Chaplin will speak on The Needs and Aims of the I. W. W. Press.

The address is 1818 W. Madison St. The date is Friday, Dec. 30th. All members are invited. There will be a general discussion.

Arrangement Committee.



Merry Christmas. From Capitalism

I.W.W. Group Receives Six Month Sentences in Sioux Lookout

Work in Behalf of Canadian Un-
employed Results in Arrest of Four-
teen Members. Were Protesting
Intolerable Conditions.

SIoux LOOKOUT, Ontario.—George Meadham and thirteen other workers arrested here Friday afternoon. They have been sentenced to six months in jail.

For some time Sioux Lookout has been on the verge of boiling over. Since Benet's roving band was put into effect, hundreds of unemployed have been put off the trains at this point. They have been fed by government in camps belonging to the Farlinger Lumber Co. Given two meals per day and blankets with other small necessities.

Many times the men have sought to right some of the grievances by the use of solidarity. The rotten food dishes out to them by the Farlinger outfit, for which Farlinger received 25c per meal, twice a day has been an outrage. The men rebelled more than once, each time winning concessions.

The sanitary conditions have been terrible, finally the men winning a point, when they had those suffering venereal diseases and scabies segregated.

For some time the men have been threatened with dispersment, and the government has threatened to cut off their food supplies and demanded that they go to the road camps, at \$10 per month. The men have steadfastly refused, striking together in spite of all efforts to break their morale.

When the police made the first arrests, they came back for more. They had the name of one man, but he wasn't identified. That made the arrest almost impossible, so they started a man-hunt among the men housed there. In their mad endeavor to find this man, they started to man-handle several. These men retaliated, the result being three policemen in the doctor's care. Fourteen other fellow workers, including George Meadham, I. W. W. delegate of many years standing, have been arrested.

Funds are sorely needed for their appeal. These brave battlers need our help. Let us give it to them. Send donations immediately to Harry Lindholm, 314 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ont.

Tear Gas Puts End to Strike in Maryland Penitentiary

Tear gas and guns made short work of a strike at the Maryland Penitentiary last week. Before the strike, the prisoners earned as high as \$5 cents a day for voluntary labor and a maximum of 60 cents a day for compulsory labor. The new contract signed between the State and the Standard Overall Co., allows the prisoners to make 60 cents a day for voluntary labor and a maximum of 20 cents a day for compulsory labor.

There is even honor among thieves—that is more than can be said for most capitalists, especially bankers. The prisoners held out against a 20 cent day pay; they refused to work until poison gas and guns were brought into action. On the outside are thousands of FREE workers who labor for thirty cents an hour and pick their lives.

Under a sensible order of society, prisoners would be treated like SICK PEOPLE; they would be treated according to their deficiency and not according to the crime they committed. The psychiatrist would try to rehabilitate them to society and not treat them like animals. Scientific indigustion society would prevent the development of a criminal class and not spend millions to punish them.

Ill. Building Misses Corner

CHICAGO.—A drop from the previous month of 47.6 per cent in the total estimated expenditure is recorded in Illinois building for November, 1932, the Illinois Department of Labor reports. The total, \$281,789, is the lowest in the records of the department, which began with January, 1921.

Korenblatt Arrested at New Orleans Debate

NEW ORLEANS, La.—While participating in a debate at the local Marine Workers Hall on Dec. 19th, Max Korenblatt and his opponent, James G. Rogers, were arrested.

They are at present held in jail charged with being "suspicious characters". These charges are ridiculous of course, having been preferred against the two men in order to break up the meeting and to furnish an excuse for arresting the speakers.

The constitutional right of Free Speech is obviously involved. An attorney has been retained and, if the authorities insist on

Underground Victim at Boulder Dam is Old- Time Hard-rock Miner

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Old Dan Sheelin, well known for many years among the hard-rock miners of Montana, Utah and Nevada, is dead, another Six Gangster victim. He was knocked down and crushed by one of the heavy trucks in tunneling, dying a few hours later.

Under the existing mining law the use of such trucks for work in the dim caverns of underground caverns is strictly prohibited on account of their generation of deadly carbon monoxide fumes. But mining and safety measures mean nothing to the plutocratic financial and political power of the Six Cos. Over a year ago they secured an injunction to prevent the laws from being enforced. The case is still held in the courts and, moreover, will in all probability remain there until all underground work is done at Boulder Dam.

The press reveals Sheelin's age at 45 but miners who have worked with him for many years place his age at close to 60. That, however, is easily explained, to have admitted his real years would have prevented him securing a job for those over 45 are considered fit only for the scrap-heap of labor.

Sheelin, during his many years of mining experience, had held as high technical positions as mining superintendent in several mining camps. The fact that he was reduced to working as a nipper (a nipper is material laborer for mineral) on Boulder Dam in spite of his technical knowledge is strongly indicative of the deplorable condition existing in the metal mining industry thru machine-created unemployment not being balanced with a corresponding shortening of working hours.—G.M.C.

prosecuting, every effort will be made to make a test case of it. Surely, if workers wish to hold meetings in their own hall, they are entitled, under the law, to do so. News of further developments in New Orleans will be published next week.—D. J. P.

IMPORTANT

All fellow workers are urged by the Secretary to increase their activities in behalf of Defense. Important trials are scheduled for January. Funds are badly needed, and the time is short. Address: General Defense Committee, 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Gulf Ports Marine Transport Workers Feel Need of Union

Flooded Labor Market Impels Ship
Owners to Impose Low Pay and
Coolie Conditions on American
Seamen.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Just a few words on the latest happenings on the waterfront. The crying need on most ships, as plainly seen by the officers, seems to be that of company men. The officers seem to rely on the company men, as is evidenced by the following: On many of the Shipping Board ships the chief mate will offer to keep certain men on board that otherwise would be fired, if he would act as a good company man, which in plain English means: be a good worker and report to me everything you hear.

Here is another stunt: A mate offered to get an ordinary seaman A. B. ticket, give him an A. B.'s job if he would act as a "reporter." I offer my cap to the kid because he stood up and told the mate that he could take the offer and job and take a hose at the moon.

The Moore and McCormack S. S. Co. cut the wages, taking effect on a ship called the Commercial Bostonic; the first ship to dock in N. O. following the decision to cut wages. What did the crew do? Hmm, stuck to the ship like "real men."

While looking the ship over I noticed one of the crew up on the smoke stack polishing the steeple. Nothing strange in that, excepting that the steam valve was not closed. In other words the steeple could blast away while he was up there, which would force him to let go; after being offered and possibly being killed by the fall to the deck.

Not only were the wages cut but one A. B. was kicked off, thus increasing the need on the steeple. Wages were cut \$3.00 per.

The deck crew is able to make a few dollars, by scabbing on the already sorely distressed longshore men, by working the winches for the great sum of 30 cents per hour.

The crews take a crew cut beside a wage cut and then are willing to do the longshore men's work. What would you call such men?

Marine Workers! Don't you think it is time to organize? Sure you do. Why don't you? You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Scrap out of it and protect yourselves against the encroachments of the ship owners' encroachments. Organize so that you will be able to dictate terms on your own. Organize now. Industrially, of course! In what union? Well, the I. S. U. is gone for the seamen, the I. L. A. does not serve the interests of the longshore men and no other union has come upon the scene that can serve to the best interests of the Marine Workers, so there is only one union that can possibly fill the bill.

That union is the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.

There are no unions just as good or just like it. Don't let them palm that off on you. Get into the M. T. W. of the I. W. W.—162526.

Centralia, the City of Hate, Has Had No Luck Since Mob Outrage

CENTRALIA, Wash.—Hard Luck in many ways has come to the business men of this little reactionary seacoast hill burg since the IWW lumber jack of the Pacific Northwest put a boycott on it in November 1919.

This boycott was put on Centralia by organized labor on account of the rioting, mobbing and lynching against its membership on Armistice Day, November 8, 1919 by a mob of so-called respectable business men accompanied by their raid and finks.

About a year ago Centralia's three banks consolidated into one known as the First National Farmers and Merchants Bank. A few days ago this, the only bank in the hub city, closed its doors under a three months moratorium. Hard luck for the same ages and cockroach blood sucking business men here.

Gay B. Ash.

Industrial Worker Bazaar in Chicago Was Colorful Affair

Holiday Festivity and Fellowship
Enjoyed by All. Bright Attendance
in spite of Cold Weather. No
Buyers' Strike. Other Bazaars
Planned.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gayly decorated booths laden with brightly colored articles of all descriptions lined the walls of the I. W. W. hall in Chicago during the festive period of the Industrial Worker Bazaar. There were dolls and toys to make the eyes of even the youngest of the Industrial Workers open with wonder. There were beautiful bags and beautiful linen table-cloths and fancy needle work to tempt the home-craft wives and sisters. There were horse-hair balls (made by Britt Smith, one of the brave I. W. W. boys in Walla Walla penitentiary) and there were a great number of things useful and otherwise for the men. There was plenty of fine cuts and excellent coffee, as well as music, entertainment. A most unusual brand of good cheer and good fellowship permeated the warm and well-lit hall. Everything on sale had been donated by well-wishers of the I. W. W. press. Everything purchased was carried away with the feeling that every dime expended had helped to keep the message of revolutionary industrial unionism before the working class of America.

Altogether the Industrial Worker Bazaar turned out to be a very successful affair. It will be talked about for a long time in Chicago. One thing is certain, if fellow workers in other big cities had seen the project develop from a "shoe string" effort and go over with a bang, they would be tempted to do likewise. The fact is that the success of Chicago can be duplicated everywhere if the proper patience, loyalty and energy are put into the undertaking. The Chicago affair should be an inspiration to fellow workers from coast to coast.

The proceeds were divided fifty-fifty between the hall and the press—the hall standing for expenses. The Industrial Worker's share amounts at present reckoning to about \$65.00. And don't forget that \$65.00 will buy a lot of paper and printer's ink!

Another similar bazaar will be given by the Hungarian fellow workers and so on. Unfold articles and many new ones, will be displayed and sold in the beautiful new Hungarian Worker's Hall at 2419 Lincoln Ave. Great results are to be expected from this bazaar also. All members in Chicago district are urged to attend.—Press Committee.

30-Hour Workday May Call for Great Strike, Says A. F. of L. Official

WASHINGTON.—Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, predicted, in an address to the third national conference of the Joint Committee on Unemployment, that the solution for 30-hour workday to slash jobs and restore employment would culminate in a great strike, if employers continue to refuse to adjust their working schedules to the fact that there is now only 20 hours work per week for the number of persons in this country who must earn their bread.

Where Did the Jobs Go?

NEW YORK.—There were more than 180 of every 1,000 Americans engaged in farming, fishing or lumbering in 1870. By 1930 the number had dropped to 87.

CAPITALISM BREDS POVERTY

and
Poverty Breeds
Broken homes—crime—suicide—
war—persecution—disease and early
death—inanity—prostitution—hate and
social evils can be traced directly to
this great modern cancer—CAPITALISM.

Fight to end Capitalism!
Be Courageous—
Hope lies in the I. W. W.!

The "One Big Family" Plan is Proved a Poor Substitute for Union

Eastern Wage Slaves Suffer Bitterly as Result of Failing to Standfast in "Kindly" Employers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the most frequent objections voiced by non-union employers against employing union workers is that it prevents them from running their plants as efficiently as possible. The argument runs something like this: "Labor organizations take the employer's mind away from his work; that he restricts production; that he doesn't display the loyalty to the employer which makes for the highest efficiency."

Although the employer will agree with you (theoretically) that high wages and short hours are desirable, somehow, membership of their employees in the union interferes with the employer's benevolent plans to build a high paid, efficient, and happy labor force. To make his employees just one big happy family is the employer's ideal. This was exemplified by the Quaker owners of this district. But just how it worked out!

After the strike in 1921, the Quaker Nine few experienced honest workers. Being successful in keeping the double machine system, they were able to train employees to keep pace with the expansion of the business.

These new elements were taught to believe that they were part of "one big family"—that if they did the "right thing," they need have no fear and one would enjoy high wages and good conditions for life. Mr. Beasley was interested only in his employees' welfare and happiness and nothing else; these workers were taught, let us say, that.

From about 1921 when efficient became the Quaker Nine's motto, the wages were about ten per cent lower than any comparable shop in Philadelphia. Rates on legs, in some cases, were not much as 25 per cent below the market rate. Extras, stipends, etc., were not paid for at all.

The pay for the piece-rate was one-half the main price, a matter of fact the management refused to submit its wage scale to comparison with other non-union firms in 1928 because it was below the others; that they were ashamed to do so. This was during the most profitable period of the history industry.

Long hours alone were not the cause of the trouble. When the Quaker had a single shift of leggers, many workers put in 15 and 16 hours per day. Since the inception of the double shift, the 12-hour day was a back period has been the rule.

The heretofore head of the happy family went to have become a staphylophore, who, someone else's children for his own profit.

We all know of a certain type of large family where the father was a favorite children who taste and grow on the few favored ones. The parents punish the guilty and reward the tattlers; all of course, jealous for the good of family and its preservation.

Such has been the Quaker family. Ability and skill counted for little if you lacked the "quality" that makes for what is known as a "worker."

Men of highest skill and long experience were slighted because at some time or another, they had afforded not to work for him but some favorite of the management. There were men to whom you must properly respect, but whose name was not to be mentioned before when nothing could be damaged.

Between 1920 and 1922, there were four strikes in the Quaker Nine district, resulting in a decrease of production, loss of machinery, excessive waste and reduced efficiency to a very low level. All these things inevitably accompanied strikes and it takes years to rebuild an efficient labor force.

Only the clearest One Big Union of the I. W. W. can give the workers sufficient power to gain wages, conditions, hours and security through union action.

Belgian Soldier is Sentenced for Refusing to Shoot Down Miners

Figure Van Den Keden, of Hoboken (Belgium), who is an organ of the German at Malines, at the moment when his fugitive was taken to set out for Charleroi, where a miners' strike was in operation, after his wife and two of his children, declaring, "I refuse to shoot my brother." He was brought before the Council of War at Antwerp and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined 110 francs (about \$4.00). Protests against the action of the authorities were sent in by many workers' organizations who praised the sergeant's bold stand.—The World Tomorrow.

Politicians as General Strike

LONDON, England.—On Dec. 19th the British House of Commons defeated by a vote of 127 to 40, a bill to establish six-hour day with no decrease in wages. This means that the British trade unions themselves will have to take direct action through the General Strike as advocated by the I. W. W.

Baby-killing Thugs go Free But Strikers Face Jail Terms

NEW BRUNSWICK.—After a motion to acquit them because the evidence against them was "flimsy," had been strongly rebuffed by the presiding judge, six men accused of starting a labor riot in South River three months ago were convicted by a jury last week in Quaker divisions Court.

Four others were acquitted, and an eleventh man, though named as a defendant, was not called to the stand. He was charged with a violation-of-parole charge on him and had him sent to prison.

The six convicted men, all of them victims of a palpable frame-up as was evidenced in labor history, face a three-year prison term, a \$10,000 fine, or both. The labor-baiting judge, Adrian Lyon, will probably give them the limit.

In all the farcical proceedings passing under the label "trial at law," not once was any of the six men called to the stand. They came into South River to break a strike, which charged a peaceful crowd of strikers, mostly women, and who left in their wake a dead child and a half-dozen of injured.

These thugs were employees of the Manning-Neale Detective Agency of Newark, and came to South River as special deputies at the behest of Mayor George Armstrong.

The trial here lasted all week, with the prosecution, Dennis M. Hicks, introducing several score witnesses to testify that the accused men, and not the strike-breakers, started the riot. At night, he supposed, none of the State's witnesses were strikers.

The motion to throw the case out of court because of lack of evidence came as the State ended its case.

Political Action Does Not Help German Slaves; Wages are Cut to Bone

BERLIN, Germany.—During the last year in Germany the workers under collective agreements have suffered severe decreases in wages. These workers are still under the thumbs of the various political parties, such as the Social-Democratic, Centrist and the Communists. Here are some statistics. The decisions of state conciliation offices have been invariably in favor of the employers, both public and private. The Orders in Council of the dictatorial government have helped to decrease the workers' standard, because of the inability of the politicians to do so.

Among the 42 highest wage groups the wages have decreased as follows: No. 1, 1930, 188 Pfennig; Dec. 1931, 90 Pfennig; and in June of this year, 54 Pfennig per hour. Wage cutting in the manufacturing trades averaged about 10 to 20 per cent. In the construction, industry the decreases are as follows: bricklayers, carpenters, 31, and plasterers 24 per cent.

The end of the year has fallen 11 per cent during the year, but this has been overcome by enforced contributions of unemployment insurance and direct taxation on employers. Wage workers of the German Union of Agricultural Workers have been cut 10 per cent.

Big Chicago Bazaar for Industrial Worker Was Very Successful

CHICAGO, Ill.—The results of the Industrial Worker Bazaar held at the I. W. W. hall, 1618 W. Madison St., Dec. 10 to 18 were very gratifying. Full support was given in the next issue of the paper. Meanwhile we are asking your cooperation in another bazaar to be held Dec. 21st to the 26th at the Hungarian I. W. W. hall, 2419 Lincoln Ave. from 2:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M. All gifts left over from the previous bazaar will be turned over to this next bazaar as per original agreement.

This next bazaar will be held jointly for the hall and the Industrial Worker. The English bazaar committee will give their every assistance to the Hungarian fellow workers and we are asking that you do the same. Those who did not get to purchase gifts at the last bazaar can do so at this bazaar. You can also send gifts for the bazaar to any of the following addresses: I. W. W. hall, 1618 W. Madison St., Wage Workers' Home, 2419 Lincoln Ave., or N. 2422 Halsted St. and to Mrs. John Zera, 2818 Mulligan St. Admittance will be free and there will be an interesting program nightly. Come to see this fine new hall. All gifts left from the bazaar will be forwarded to the next bazaar desiring to hold a similar bazaar.

Yellow Dog Contract is Near Neighbor to Franklin D. Roosevelt

WARM SPRINGS, Ga.—Five miles from the summer home of the president-elect, who takes of "a deal for the forgotten man," workers are forbidden to organize under penalty of losing their jobs. The Manchester Mills demands employees sign the "yellow dog" contract, which forbids them to make any other organization nor harbor organizers in their ranks.

LENIN WAS WRONG

By Coringston Hall

In "Left Communism, An Infatigable Disease," on page 18, Lenin has this to say: "The whole of the Communist problem is to be able to combine the backward, as well as the modern, and not to set up a barrier of pedantic childlike 'left' slogans." Then follows this: "There can be no doubt that Mensheviks, like the Russian Revolutionaries who, like the German 'Opposition-on-principle' Party (Heaven preserve us from such 'principles') or like Revolutionary in the American Industrial Workers of the World," preach the necessity of quitting revolutionary Trade Unions and refusing to work in them." (My italics).

Basically, that statement is in error. The I. W. W. never "preached the necessity of quitting the reactionary Trade Unions, for it was never in by part of them, but the necessity of organizing the entire working class, the Trade Unions included, into Revolutionary Industrial Unions, all bound together in One Big Class Union.

That is what the I. W. W. preached and practiced. It never has, to my knowledge, ever "refused to work" with any employer or body of workers on sight for higher wages, shorter hours, or better conditions, or for other common interests. All it has asked is that the fight being waged should be a fight for the good of the workers and not for the benefit of any particular faction, or machine.

Paraphrasing has never refused to "work in the midst" of the old Union of the South, or of the Southern Railway, or of the Southern Lumber country. All over both sections men were carrying cards in both the I. W. W. and the Trade Union, often openly explaining that "This," the I. W. W. card, "is for principle; and this," the Craft card, "is for a job." Especially was this true of the Western and Southwestern Railroad and of the Miners, both metalliferous and coal.

Never in its history that I know of has the I. W. W. attempted to "set up a barrier" between itself and the "backward" workers, that is to say, to the "unskilled" and "unmilitarized" of the great mass of its class, when the A. F. of L. never really attempted to organize and did not want organized. The I. W. W. was a "class union," as charged by the American Socialists.

Furthermore, there is a wide gap between the beliefs and practices of the I. W. W. and those of the European Syndicalists, and a still wider one between it and the "pedantic political facings" that Lenin is flaying. The I. W. W. members of the Industrial Class Union as the "workers of the new society" of itself as the "Vanguard" of the working class. Its purpose is to make that clear to all. It holds, if I know anything about it, and I do, that the Industrial Worker form the core and at the same time the vanguard, of Labor's Army of Emancipation. It holds that, without the industrial organization

LABOR CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRIA?

The Austrian government, according to the War Resisters' International, is trying to establish what it calls a Voluntary Work Service. The intention is to find unemployed workers for the war effort, who will be paid two shillings per week. The scheme is being opposed both by Socialists and war resisters on the ground that it will lead to a system of labor conscription and thereafter to military conscription, and also that the men would probably be used for strike-breaking.

THE BUSINESS UPSWING

NEW YORK.—Steel production has dropped back to 50 per cent of capacity. The price of steel is 3 per cent of last summer's low, farm prices are at or near all-time lows, the stock market is slipping, the British pound has hit an all-time low; bank failures are again on the increase. In short, the false fall spirit has run its course and the depression grows deeper again.

HERE IT IS!

GENERAL STRIKE For Industrial Freedom

The New I.W.W. Pamphlet

The Most Outstanding Labor Publication

40 pages, trim full of facts and fighting spirit. Beautiful two-color cover. Price 10c each, 60c for ten or \$6.00 per hundred. Order at once and notice how fast they sell. Address: I. W. W., 225 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Winning Labor's Fight

Aid to Unemployed!

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—On the eve of the election a group of men sat at a meeting of the State Industrial Commission and issued to the Board and the people a denunciation of history: manufacturers. On that night they abandoned their former policy of being prohibitive against work at night. The house of Holmgren, Allen "A" and Phoenix history mills said that they must be allowed to compete with the eastern and southern mills or they would leave the state.

The course of the commission in allowing the employment of women from 4 to 10 at night was to aid employment. This is baloney. It only allows the overtime work of women that has been actually in practice for years at the Allen "A" plant.

Such action on the part of the La-Follette progressives shows that the political leaders of the 20th year will favor the boss always in the emergency. This action will also be an signal for other states to ignore laws on energy on the part of the trade unionists. The IWW has maintained that direct action alone is justice. Any contract which even acts as that of the commission to prove it to the workers.—J. M. D.

Work People's College Starts on its Twenty-Sixth Successful Year

DULUTH, Mich.—Work People's College, which opened the 26th year with the opening of the present term on December 1st. Thirty workers from various sections of the United States have together with local students at Work People's College, and study so that they may know their position in society as workers, and better enjoy living through cultural development.

The subjects taught are Economics, Social History, History of the Labor Movement, Art, Drama, Economic Planning, Social Theory, General Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Typing, Public Speaking, Elementary and Advanced English, Labor Legislation, Arithmetic, and Industrial Union Training.

Work People's College is situated on lovely Silver Lake, eight miles from Duluth, Minnesota. The term lasts from December 1, to March 31. The cost is \$32 a month, which pays for room, board and tuition.

All workers who have, or have not had a higher education are invited to attend. For further information write to Work People's College, Box 39 Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minnesota.

Munition Makers Start Big Drive to Revive the "Military Spirit"

Vickers-Armstrong, the largest British armament makers, have begun advertising in the German Military Weekly, Wehrmacht. The ads show the latest developments of the arms manufacturers and carry pictures of the latest model armaments. The ads are in the German language and are intended to stir up the military spirit in Germany. The ads are also intended to show the German government that the munition makers are ready to produce more arms for the German army.

Why then the ads? The Government replied that it is the German Military Weekly. The ads show the latest developments of the arms manufacturers and carry pictures of the latest model armaments. The ads are in the German language and are intended to stir up the military spirit in Germany. The ads are also intended to show the German government that the munition makers are ready to produce more arms for the German army.

Red Cross Flour as an Antidote for Revolt

As a means of advertising the Red Cross a new item was carried in the daily press to show the good work the organization is doing. The story told how the Red Cross gave away to the needy since last April in the State of Maryland 287,478 bags of flour containing 24 1/2 pounds each. The Red Cross is also giving away clothing to the poor. That sure ought to encourage the poor. When you are employed and paid only a part of what you produce and thereby only able to produce back a small part of the goods you produced and as a result of which too much is produced and you are thrown out of the job, the kind old men and ladies of the Red Cross give you a bag of flour and some old clothing to keep you from starving and freezing.

THE BUSINESS UPSWING

DETROIT.—Production of automobiles hit the lowest mark in October for 11 years—49,934. A year ago the total was 80,145. October production was the lowest since January, 1921.

Union is needed

One thousand Nervous Will be Housed in the San Jacinto Tunnel, Not Annotated, Union Job of Slaves.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—After many court battles, and much wrangling among the officials of the various cities interested in the San Jacinto tunnel, a bore 47,000 feet long and approximately 13 miles. It is to be 16 feet in diameter and concrete lined throughout.

The Metropolitan Engineering Corporation of Los Angeles (a concern formed for the purpose of bidding on Aqueduct work was awarded the contract, November 11th. The successful bid was \$7,533,315. There were seven other bids submitted, the highest being some \$13,000,000. The Aqueduct District Engineers estimated and offered to do the job on force account for \$289,608 more than the low bid, but more bids were received by the Metropolitan Water District Directors.

It is interesting to note that the infamous Six Companies were also bidding through two separate outfits, McDonald and Kahn and J. F. Shea Co., offered a joint bid. The Utah Construction Co., Betchel and Kaiser Co., and others connected under the name of Metropolitan Construction Co. submitted one of the lower bids. These are all members of the Gang, which includes Rockefeller, Mellon, Kahn and J. F. Shea Co., offered a joint bid. The Utah Construction Co., Betchel and Kaiser Co., and others connected under the name of Metropolitan Construction Co. submitted one of the lower bids. These are all members of the Gang, which includes Rockefeller, Mellon, Kahn and J. F. Shea Co., offered a joint bid. The Utah Construction Co., Betchel and Kaiser Co., and others connected under the name of Metropolitan Construction Co. submitted one of the lower bids. These are all members of the Gang, which includes Rockefeller, Mellon, Kahn and J. F. Shea Co., offered a joint bid. 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Review of Class-war Developments in Spain — Syndicalists Active

Unusual Display of Solidarity on Many Fronts in the Face of Political Trickery, State Opposition and Fascist Law

BERLIN, Germany, (U. W. A.) — The new Fascist law, called the Union law of 8th April had to come into force on Sept. 1st. This is the work of the Social Minister of Labor, L. Caballero who wants to make direct action impossible. Since the CNT is the largest and most influential of all unions this law is directed against syndicalists. But instead of being cowed down by the threats of the former Fascist Party, Councilor and present Labor Minister, the CNT has taken up the challenge.

The CNT organized gigantic agitation throughout the country. A large part of the social-democrat unions under Caballero took part in the agitation. The minister was shocked and put off the application of the law. The government gave a fortnight to change the statutes of unions to suit the law. Not one of the unions declared for the change of the statutes. The government postponed the enforcement of the law as the law is dead, still born. Should they still attempt to apply the law to please social-democrat ministers, they will have no end of trouble.

Building Workers on Strike
In Saragosa, as the employers refused to yield to the demands of workers, the latter at a meeting of all sections of the building trades, decided for strike. More than eight thousand workers downed tools. There were some minor disturbances. The Office of trade unions was closed. As some members of the UGT (Reformist Union) supported the strike out of class sympathy, a manifesto was issued by the reformist Office asking their members to take up work. The result was that the rest of UGT members joined the strike.

Taxist Strikers in Barcelona
The general textile strike is another sign of the strength of CNT. It was simply a protest demonstration against the conditions in the textile mills, conditions which are as bad as in the worst days of dictatorship. As the prisoners went on hunger strike, they were supported by textile workers and a large part of other unions. The strikers wanted to strike as long as the prisoners were not set free, and got all the prisoners free.

Revolutionary Action in Llerena
In many villages of the region of Llerena, in Estramadura province there was a general strike. Soon the workers of the majority and set up their headquarters there. In all the villages the shops were closed on command from the strike committee. The workers were 4000 loaves of bread and distributed them among themselves.

There was a severe struggle between the strikers and the miners. The strikers won. Many civic groups were squandered. The strikers took hold of many goods for the population.

The strikers held out till the whole region was converted into an armed camp. Finally they have been overruled. But the event has lived as a lesson for the population.

New Syndicalist Day in Madrid
Middle of the month appears a new syndicalist day in Madrid conducted by the CNT as the central organ for all Spain. The name will be C. N. T. (Com. Arvelino Gonzalez has been elected unanimously to its editorship. He was present at Spanish CNT delegate in the foundation Congress of the I.M.W. from the teachers' profession. He speaks several languages and was conducting the regional CNT paper in Gijón. He is not only a clear thinker and a facile writer but knows how to solve a problem in a serious situation.

We naturally wish the new day all success and long life.

Vancouver, B. C.

Every Saturday and Sunday evening at 8 P. M. Open Forum Meetings, in the I. W. W. Hall, 60 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C. Admission Free. Every body Welcome!

Twenty-Five Years of Industrial Unionism

An Historical Symposium.
In this pamphlet is reviewed the striking history of the I. W. W. Written in commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the I. W. W. It gives a complete picture of the great strikers, from speech chapters, C. B. Ellis, James Thompson, Ralph Chapin, C. B. Ellis, James Thompson, Roger N. Baldwin and others—40 pages.
30c per copy.
(8 for \$1.00, postpaid)
Address:
I. W. W., 524 W. Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

Treason and Treachery of Munition Makers in War Revealed

In recent number of the Nation a correspondent has furnished the following paragraph about business activities during the World War on the part of great European munition makers. It is well worth studying and remembering at a time when the influence of such organizations is being exerted for the undoing of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

"The German Krupp needed nickel, and it was furnished by the French nickel syndicate; it was shipped from New Caledonia to Norway and then to Germany. Copper was handled similarly, with participation of the English firm, Vickers. Again, Krupp sold to Vickers a patented fuse, and the British firm at St. Germain used optical instruments supplied by Vickers firms during the war. In their Newark works, the Austrian Skoda Works manufactured cannon for Russia. French and British soldiers could die at the Dardanelles with the consolation that arms and munitions manufactured in their own countries brought them a hero's death, for Vickers had supplied the French plentifully. During the war, as the French deputy, Clouffier, reported in the Chamber, the conference of explosives manufacturers of all warring countries worked harmoniously in Switzerland. For many months the munition makers of all countries shipped from southern France to Switzerland, to be returned to France later in the form of phosphate gas for the killing of French soldiers. In January, 1918, 500,000 kilograms of cyanide were shipped for France to Germany. On the other hand, the barbed wire in which thousands of German soldiers died for the cause of Germany was furnished one month before the attack by a German firm."

"Spies worked without mercy. Men who sold poison gas to the enemies of their country went unwhipped of justice."

Boulder Dam Sidelights

BOULDER CITY. — It is reported on Lower Portal that the orders are to put her in fourth speed (5 speed truck), and depend on the brakes of you put her in third or second gear. Why? It is hard on the motor, of course. Motors cost money. Truck drivers must say hecken pooken. Why they work this way at all for the reason that if Jack Thack should break, it is four or five days lay-off. Of course, you must have enough ahead to Bolly Bolly and under won't be stuck. And every strike you must report at Lower Portal.

Forty minute ride on Transport Truck and wait thirty minutes on the South Top side. If not ride back to Boulder City and receive nothing. Truck drivers and transports must drive every truck to and from work and work every third day driving out of garage six hours.

Gold Tooth Pretty Boy rushes in where men are eating lunch on the South Top side of where the muddy Colorado waters say. Says, "No eat up here. Big shot going in on off close by." A berry son of a bull from Alabama says, "Bull, Over walk Pretty Boy, shakes his fist in citizen's face and calls him that for what?"

France is blossomed. Of course, citizen needs push cups and a fumie up. "Pre-ty" transferred pretty pronto to some other job.

We regret to report the Education Center for the Advancement of the American Man of Employment is closed on account of the Double Cross Drive was a howling success. It went over with a bang. 4000 slaves here and a lot of little (cockroaches) here. They collected according to the Review Journal Paper, \$260.10. It was very near a good success. Las Vegas, where, according to the leading writer of southern Nevada who writes from where I sit (location place) that the good house wives were slapping the four in the face of soldiers' from the Double Cross, after reading the Advocate leaving what you had left on your plate and then giving the garbage to the poor. I don't blame them.

Hired two more gunmen for the Under Slavery Area. How in the hell are we going to balance the budget that way?

I wonder what is going to happen to the poor old Lame Duck Manager of Boulder City. Sims Ely.

Some newly hired slaves find themselves crowded in the doubtful pleasure of a bed on the open porch of the bunkhouse just the population of Boulder City both male and female, are treated to the scene of men peering in through the underwear and pajamas from their open-air bedrooms to the washrooms. The weather has been registering below freezing regularly, and the hospital registers a few pneumonia ward. Oh, yeah, one sees many unusual sights in the "Model City".

N. Y. JOBS DROP

NEW YORK.—More than the usual seasonal decline in factory employment in New York state is recorded by the state department of labor. The decrease was 1 per cent, compared to the average seasonal drop of 0.4 per cent for the 18 years from 1914 to 1931.

THE NEED FOR A LABOR PRESS

JULIUS BARKAN

The struggle of the Industrial Worker, official organ of the I. W. W., to survive its present difficulties is the nearest parallel to the struggle of the labor press the world over. Now, more than ever before class conscious workers realize the need for a Labor Press. Without a press the movement is a whole helplessness to spread its message of economic truth, to uphold its principles and to make its membership articulate. And there is still another important function which it must perform: It must expose the lies and false propaganda of the capitalist owned newspapers.

Fellow workers, there is an obstacle in the way of working-class progress—a wall which must be surmounted if we ever hope to have Industrial Freedom—and that is, the capitalist press. At present the employing class have a stranglehold on all of the mediums for moulding public opinion. The capitalist newspapers are owned and controlled by wealth. Their policy is dictated by capitalists, in the interests of capitalism. The employing class use their control of this mighty force to perpetuate their own vicious reign in industry and all other fields of life. The editor and staff of a capitalist paper must either comply with the demands of their masters or else find themselves out of a job.

The consequences are that the working press of the U. S., and for that matter, the world, find themselves without newspapers or other printed matter through which they can explain to their fellow workers the need for industrial unionism, the solution for unemployment and other important problems with which they are confronted. There are many such problems—for instance labor strikes, which are nearly always misrepresented by the capitalist press.

To illustrate the subject let us take for example the labor conditions in the coal fields of Southern Illinois. Every intelligent worker knows that coal miners of those regions are working under conditions and for pay which would not have been accepted by slaves of the same kind. South for the reason that slaves could not have lived and remain productive workers on the pitance which miners now receive. It is, that he be remembered that slaves had to be fed, given medical attention and a roof over his head, otherwise he would be sick and die and the slave-owners would be out what he paid for the slave. After all it was in the interest of the slaveowner to keep his subjects in good shape. With coal barons it is different. Miners are cheap and plentiful so why should they worry about them?

The coal barons own the mine's homes, the schools they trade in, and even the churches. The coal magnates do not care

Trades Unionists in Great Britain Looking for Salvation in Soup

LONDON.—The General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in conjunction with the Trades Councils have sponsored the formation of Unemployed Associations in industrial centers. Latest reports say that 64 of such associations have already been formed up to the present time. The work of these organizations so far has been to fight rent and eviction cases and to secure work for the public welfare. The associations are newly formed and no concrete policy has been made to struggle for the elimination of the causes of unemployment. They are waiting for the members. The National Playing Fields Association has been so generous enough to give the locals short pitch stockings and footballs for the teams. Statistics published by the Ministry of Labor on Sept. 26th listed 2,119,218 unemployed registered with the Employment Exchanges. This is an increase of 38,000 over last year. There were also 329,164 who were temporarily out of job. These figures list the unemployed class on permanent unemployed insurance and others are on transitional benefits. There are many hundreds of thousands whose applications are on file and who are getting help only from their relatives or friends. Perhaps 100,000 are permanently divorced from any form of help. Hunger marches will not solve the problem, that obvious. Struggle for immediate emancipation is necessary, we want to rouse the workers to the need for revolutionary change.

\$3.50 for 54-Hour Week Sample of Jersey Pay

NEWARK, N. J.—While the cost of living dropped 20.3 per cent between June, 1929 and June, 1932, wages were slashed 49 per cent, the Consumers' League of New Jersey points out in its bulletin, adding some sample wages current in that state: A Newark toy factory, \$3.50 for a 54-hour week; 16c an hour for a clerical woman. In Jersey Heights: between \$5 and \$2 weekly for a 56-hour week in a Harrison toy factory; \$4 a week in a Bayonne mill; \$4 a week in a Bayonne shoe factory; similar pay in Trenton and other cities.

If a thousand miners die of exposure or starvation. A new and cheap supply is always available. If the miners strike, immediately put out screaming headlines to the effect that "agitators are using violence to threaten the foundations of our government." Every strike leader becomes the object of detestation or ridicule or, what is worse, the victim of a horrible frame-up like that in Harlan, Kentucky. Under such conditions the workers, unless they have a press of their own are unable to tell the outside world about the simple truth and justice of their cause.

The strikes are treated to gun-thugs, strike-breakers and militia men who are hired by the mine owners and granted a free hand to practice marksmanship with miners for targets. This method has been used for years to make it difficult for miners to build up a strong union to protect their interests. And it nearly always works for the reason that the workers lack a powerful press to present their side to the public.

The capitalist press ignore the victims of the strikes. The revolutionary press, on the whole world outside the strike region goes a poisoned and erroneous view of the strikers and is led to believe that they are a menace to organized society, as interpreted by the capitalist class. Examples like this can be multiplied. They are the result of the fact that Labor must have a voice of its own with which to speak. The only way such a voice can be heard is by building up a labor press.

Labor newspapers can become a powerful instrument in the hands of the struggling workers. By reading the necessities for this press and the benefits to be gained by having it, workers will be inspired to build up their own newspapers and to give them full support. No organization in the world knows better than the I. W. W. the vital necessity for a press. It is safe to say that no union in the world would fight harder to keep its press in the field than would the I. W. W. A labor movement without a labor press is like a powerful place with all its faculties working but without a brain. It is like a man functioning, but without a tongue. LABOR MUST FIND AND USE ITS PULL VOICE no matter how hard the task is. After all, nothing worthwhile comes without a struggle. And a powerful labor press is worth struggling for. Let's boost the Industrial Worker for all we are worth that day.

Editor's Note. The above is a speech delivered by a Junior Wobly at the Industrial Worker Bazaar, Friday evening, December 16, 1933.

OLD TIME REBEL DIES

Mrs. Fannie Rice, long an ardent and faithful worker in the revolutionary labor movement passed away at her home on Tues. Dec. 6th at 4 P. M.

Mrs. Rice was interested in the IWW ever since its inception, her husband being a member since 1905 and many times at that space of time she had helped in the work of the IWW. She was a member of the IWW since 1905 and many times at that space of time she had helped in the work of the IWW.

Mrs. Rice is survived by her husband, Walter W. and one son and two daughters. She expired in her 67th year after a short illness. Her funeral will be held at 10th. The funeral being attended by the fellow workers from the Roseland and Hamilton districts. Fellow worker E. F. Stallman made a short address at the cemetery.

Mrs. Rice, had in the past, Dr. Hayward, at her home, Wm. D. Hayden, Vincent St. John, Gentry Flynn, Joe Ritor and other pioneers in the Industrial Union movement.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Nominations are open for candidates for the office of General Secretary Treasurer of the I. W. W. Nominations shall be made by Branch meetings, or General Membership meetings of seven or more members in good standing. Nominations must be eligible according to Art. 111, Sec. 3 (a) of the General Constitution.

Nominations must be in General Headquarters not later than January 5, 1934, as the ballots have to be issued immediately by after that date.

The General Executive Board was forced to take this action due to the failure of the General Convention to nominate eligible candidates who accept the nomination.

Joseph Wagner, Acting General Secretary, Albert Hanson, Chairman, G. E. B.—pro tem

OFFICIAL NOTICE

All delegates should notify immediately the Clearing House of the amount of supplies they have on hand, in order that clearance may be issued them from the General Office and their supplies be transferred, to their 1933 credentials.

Most Entertainment Planned in Seattle For New Years Eve

SEATTLE, Wash.—All Seattle will turn out and head toward the I. W. W. hall on New Years eve, this year. The workers are even now discussing the event and are eagerly awaiting for it to roll around. For, on that night, the Jelt Jelt Jelt will have their annual class play.

This year, on in some previous years, the Kansas Court will be staged. However, it will be much more elaborate and worked out in greater detail than at any time heretofore.

"Dublin Dan", will carry the role as prosecutor and is now busily engaged in rehearsing his players daily. Bert Watson, famed as the "Wobly French", will change his garb for the occasion and will blossom forth as the Judge. Many others who have played principal parts in previous years, will also be present and they will do their best to give a splendid account of themselves.

The doors will be open at 7 P. M. and the entertainment will be given promptly at 8 P. M. Here and there in the program will be introduced novelty numbers, and the evening promises to be one replete with surprises and pleasure.

As is customary, no admission will be charged and any public who are most cordially invited. Come and watch the New Year roll in with the Wobblies in a real workers' hall, at 512 1/2 Second Ave. over Florence Theatre.

—The Spectator.

220 NOTICE

Nominations are now open for G. E. B. member and G. O. C. members of C. M. W. I. U. No. 220. They can be nominated by any meeting of seven members of I. U. No. 220 in good standing, or by any branch of the same.

Louis Pout, Chairman of the G. O. C.

G. E. U. NOTICE

Nominations for G. E. B. member of G. E. U. and General Organization Committee members for the year 1933 are now open. Names of nominees should be in the hands of Chairman of the G. O. C. of the G. E. U. no later than December 15, 1933. Grounds of seven paid up members, where there is no branch, are entitled to send in nominations. G. O. C. of G. E. U. James Price, Chairman, 352 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nominations are now open for G. E. B. member and G. O. C. members of G. E. U. No. 120. They can be nominated by any meeting of seven members in good standing of I. U. No. 120 or by any branch of I. W. U. No. 120 and the names of the nominees will be published in the Industrial Worker and those accepting must do so on or before Jan. 1st, 1934. The eligibility of nominees will be governed by the by-laws of I. W. U. No. 120 and the General Constitution.

Johnson, Chairman, G. O. C.

The initiation fee for I. U. No. 310 will be reduced to \$1.00. Nominations are now open for G. E. B. member and G. O. C. members for I. U. No. 310. Those accepting must do so not later than December 15, 1933. Grounds of seven paid up members, where there is no branch, are entitled to send in nominations. G. O. C. Bulletin and 310 Convention minutes.

NO. 210, NOTICE.

The following Industrial Unions are initiating new members without initiation fee:
I. U. No. 120—Open Charter. \$1.00 for two months dues required.
I. U. No. 510—Open Charter.
G. E. U.—Open Charter. \$1.00 for two months dues required.

—The Industrial Worker

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of men to rule the masses of workers by the use of the wage system, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class in its attempt to keep the workers in ignorance of their own power and to keep them divided and thus unable to organize as a class.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cross work wherever a strike or lockout is in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work" we must put on our banner the revolutionary slogan, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

(Notes.—After this follows the constitution.)

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Where to Buy It

PORTLAND, Oregon
Unpublished, Nelson Hall, 25, North Second St. and from newsstand in Third and Burnside.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah
The Book Exchange, 116 Second Street.

CINCINNATI, Ohio
Cot Star Market Cigar Store, 1731 Elm St.

SACRAMENTO, California
Ira Pops, the newsboy, between Fourth and Second on K street from 1 A. M. until 6 P. M.

DETROIT Lakes, Minnesota
Klingner's Barber Shop.

CHICAGO, Illinois
News stands at Clinton and Lake St.; also at 641 and 1400 W. Madison St.; Austin and Clark Sts.

SPOKANE, Washington
Syr's Corner, the Tobacco Store on S. E. Corner of Trent Ave. and Stevens St.; and also from the newsboys on Riverside and Wall St.; also on the Skirland.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota
The Harbor Hotel, 107-109 Second St. So.

LOS ANGELES, California
433 Bryson Building, 2nd and Spring St.; and at Belmont News Stand, 5th and Main Sts.

LAS VEGAS, Nevada
May's Shop Shining Glass, on South First St. (Next to Review-Journal). Also from newsboy on streets.

TACOMA, Washington
Swan Book, 141 Broadway.

SEATTLE, Washington
I. W. W. Hall, 512 1/2 Second Ave. Also at newstand First Ave. and Washington Street.

AZUSA, California
San Gabriel Smoke Shop, 715 1/2 Azusa Ave., Azusa, Cal.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 110 FOR G. E. B.

For G. E. B. Member:
Ary Guss, R. Askew, A. P. Johnson, Martin Simovic.
Not heard from—L. Greasy, A. Vernop.
For G. O. C. Members:
Accept—M. Capell, J. Clodney, A. R. Cooney, F. Lewis, Wm. O'Brien, A. Simpson, Wm. Unger, A. Wallace, A. J. Farley.

Decline—Bob Hall, M. Simovic, A. P. Johnson.

Not heard from—M. Cordisco, L. Greasy, Oscar Johnson, J. E. Mitterling, James Sullivan, R. Phillips, John K. Peterson, A. Vernop, A. Orr.

All nominees must state whether they accept or decline before December 15, as the ballot will be placed in the field on that date.

All nominees send in their acceptance or declination to General Headquarters, 555 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

NO. 210, NOTICE.
Nominations are open for No. 210 G. O. C. member and for a member of the G. E. B. for the term March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934. The names of nominees sent in by individuals will be accepted. Nominations will close January 15.—Clarence A. Dahl, chairman, G. O. C.